PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY .- A is wing appeared in Samulay's papers conveying the st passengers provided with tackets from responsible would be subject to detention on the Isthmus of Peies deemed proper to announce that the seamer Ones at Panama at latest dates as a spare steamer, free of sents for passengers, and in the absence of accident to steamer California, Refullic, Tanamassan, the steamer California, in the service of this ty, will be at Panama in the course of the present By order.

WM. H. Davides, Secretary.

Fork, April S. 1832. ath. By order. York, April 3, 1852.

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS .- The Hat Fin-Union will yield the palm to some in the manufactur.

for the workmen composing the Union have spect the best years of their life to acquire a knowledge assumes and they are confident of their skill in Haciness, and they are confident of their skill in Haciness, and they are confident of their skill in Haciness, and they respect the legitimate rights of all trades and it with none. Standard price, \$3 and \$4.

HAT FIRMERS UNION, No. 11 Park-row,
Opposite Astor House,

WARNOCKS', No. 275 Broadway, Irnon, effor their beautiful Spring Hats with increased see, assured that no former pattern has more satisfac-borns the test of observation or met more ready ap-

SUPERB HATS MANUPACTURED EXPESS. T. FOR THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.—KNOX has a most plendid assortment of Spring Hata to which we would direct the attention of all who would be "P the fashion." finit him at No. 125 Fulton-st., and you will never regret be outlay of \$4, the standard price of his Hata.

SPRING FASHION HATS AND CAPS .- AS

TAS GENIN anticipated, the combination of all the branches of business connected with the clothing of children, in one store, proves an irresistible attraction. New articles are arriving by every steamer from London and Havre, both in the Children's and Ladies' Fancy Department. The attention of Ladies is invited to the matchines Riding Hata, delicate and beautiful Riding Channiets and Whips, superb Fans, fancy Bonnets, &c., &c. The prices scarcely more than the same as the retail rates in Paris, Games's Barser, No. 315 Broadway.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING WARRHOUSE, CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU-STA.—Small Profits, Vast Sales, Dispatch and Punctuality.—This immense establishment, which has lately been increased in six distinct leading departments, subdivided into various and the state of the state of

JAS. T. BARRY and WM. HELON, Managers.

RD AND FOURTH FLOORS are appropriated to the
branch. Buyers will here have an opportunity of
com a stock, the extent and variety, the beauty
ease of which must be seen to be appreciated,
tment is under the direction of A. PRILLIPS, with

THE FUTT AND SIXTH FLOORS form the manufacturing ortion of the establishment.

Purchaser of Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c., T. Scol.88.

P. L. Rogers, purchaser of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vest-

business done at Unios Hall, of its extensive stock, its order and regularity, and the cheap prices which laid the founda-tion of its popularity, and continue to sustain and increase it. The proprietor, under whose own eye the whole system works so satisfactorily, respectfully invites buyers and the public generally to come and see for themselves. P. L. ROGERS, Proprietor.

A NEW AND ELEGANT STYLE OF VESTS. A NEW AND ELEGANT STILE OF VESTS.

W. T. JENNINGS & CO., No. 231 Broadway, have introused a new style of Vests for the spring and summer, which
s perfectly unique, and is already attracting the attention of
sen of fashion. The firm has received from Europe a
counties variety of Vestings, embracing patterns of ali
indes—the rich, the delicate, the fanciful, and the neat and
imple. These they are making up with beautiful braid
indings of the same material as the goods, and embracing
he same colors as the vest itself. The edging runs along the
collar, and down the front, and the effect is singularly chaste,
coherche and pleasing. These Vests are cortainly among the
nost elegant articles of ready-made clothing we have seen
sor pantaloons. The cut of their clothing, whether made or
measure or kept for sale, is unequaled. A misfit from
ENNINGS is a thing unknown. W. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 231 Broadway, American Hotel.

CASH JOBBING STORE .- TO THE ATTEN-

Goods Department, Henry K. O'Keefe, Purchase Carpet and Oil Cloth Department, W. F. Barry, Purchases pr. Department and all Goods suited for Men's West munings therefor, Dexter Tiffany, Purchaser and

danager.
Yankee Notiou Department, a separate and distinct stock, a complete as any establishment exchasively in the line, conn S. Shelly, Purchaser and Manager.
Print and Gimpham Department, R. G. Moulton, Purchaser, and John G. Plimpton, Manager.
Domestic Goods Department, R. G. Moulton, Purchaser, and John G. Plimpton, Manager.
Women's Dress Goods Department, R. G. Moulton, Purchaser, and John G. Plimpton, Manager.
Our Goods are offered at NET CASH PRICES, undeviating ast uniform.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE, READY-MADE CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH OR CHEDIT.—This department of our business is under the direction and management of William Gardner, who has had long experience, and is practical and tasty in this branch of business. We invite the attention of dealers to the style of this stock particularly.

Light Profits is the system we have adopted, being convinced that it is the popular one. We are prepared to grant liberal terms of credit in this department.

We solicit an inspection of the stock from close buyers.

Tweedy, Moulton & Plimpton, No. 47 Broadway.

THE MAMMOTH HOSIERY AND UNDER-

GARMENT ESTABLISHMENT.—A. RANKIN & Co., manufacturers and importers, offer the best articles in their line at prices often paid for inferior goods. They make any size and quality at very short notice. Their stock of scasonable Hosiery is very large and well selected. Wholesale and retail. No. 104 Bowery. LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, AND

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, AND PTHER PARCY GOODS.—Spring Imports, 1252 by S. & M. P. Prowie, Columbian Hall, No. 231 Grandest. Messras S. & M. E. T. would call the attention of cash and close time buyers, and the trade generally, to their new and extensive ascortment of Rich and Fancy Goods, just received, consisting of Rich Lace Window and Recess Curtains.

Rich Lace Window and Recess Curtains.

Rich Lace, Capes and Berthas.

Rich Lace and Muslin Chemisettes.

Rich Embroidered Lace and Muslin Underslewes.

Rich Lace Window and Cuffs.

Rich Lace Veils, Collars and Cuffs.

Rich Lace Veils, Collars and Cuffs.

Rich Jacosset and Swiss Flouncing, Inserting, and Trimming.

h Black and White Lace Trimming, of all widths.
h Silk, Cotton and Lisle Thread Glores.
h Satin and Lutestrings—Ribbons—a full assortment.
h Ladies' and Gents' French Kid Gloves, (warranted)
h English, German and Domestic Hosiery, of every varof style and price, with a full assortment of newest
of Parasols.
above stock presents the best selection of Fancy Goods
affered, and the terms are at least 10 per cent lower than
try prices.

Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

MADANE LAVINE, OF No. 133 1-2

Punctuality and perfection are ele-

AFFIDAVIT EXTRAORDINARY-281 f cures of consumption by the use of Dr. Watts'
Antidote, verbaim, as delivered by the patients
re, were sworn to before me. D. B. BROWN, No. 8

RICH FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, SPRING INFORTATION.—SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 Broadway, are receiving in store by overy arrival from Havre, French Paper Hangings of every description, comprising Satins, Gold, Valvet, Oak, Decorative, Fanel, &c., &c., all of the newest lesigns, and which they offer at Wholesele and Rotail, at prices lower than any other house in the city.

Paper put up in the best style by axperienced workmen.

NOTICE.—Tremendous low prices! Good of handsome Floor Oil Clothes at 2a 5d, 3a and 4a per rd. Superb all wool Ingrain Carpets at 3a 6d, and 4a gainst experime Carpets at 5a, 5a 6d, and 6a. Tapostry press at 7a, 8a, and 9a, at the Famous Carpet Emportum, a 99 Bowery, Hiram Anderson's. Copy the address

CARPETINGS, &C .- SMITH & LOUNSBERT,

enortment of SPARNe of prices:
Etilowing very reduced prices:
Per yard.
Per

CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE .- Now is the time: if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent, call at No. 70 Canal-st. E. A. Peverson & Co., and there you will find good Ingrain Carpets at 4/ per yard; Three-ply 7/ per yard; Tapestry Brussels, \$1 to 19/ per yard. Also a large and splendid assortment of Tapestry Velvets.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AGAIN .- Patent Tapestry, Ingrain Patent Tapestry, Three-ply Carpeta, same as were exhibited at the World's Fair, at No. 99 Sewary, HIRAM ANDRESON'S. Also, English Tapestry Brussels of magnificent, unique extyce, imported expressly for New-Iork trade. They will be sold very cheap.

NEW CARPET STORE, ALL FRESH GOODS. WILLIAM ROWS, Jr., (late with Thompson & Co.) invites Mension to a new and large stock of Carpetings. Oil Cloths, Vindow Shades, &c., now exhibiting and for sale at unpre-dented low prices for cash, at the Union House Carpet tore, No. 279 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS .-PETRISON & HUMPHREY. No. 579 Broadway, corner of White-st, having purchased largely at the late large suction sales, will dispose of the sarie at the following low prices: Rich Velvets, 12s.; Tapestrice, 8s.; Brussels, 8s.; Three-ply, 7s. to 8s.; Ingraina, 4s. to 6s., and all other goods equally low.

Before learning a trade it would be If for boys to have a Phrenological Examination, with a art, from which they may learn in what particular occurs on they would best succeed. Call, day or evening, at No. Nassau-st., in Clinton Hall. RIDE FOR YOUR LIFE.-Hundreds of

thousands die annually of consumption and other maladies whose lives might be saved by daily exercise on horse-back. In England, where the tax on riding-horses amounts to over a million and a half of dollars a year, at least ten persons take exercise on horse-back for one who indulges in it here, where the luxury is a cheap one. The result is seen in healthy complexions, better appetites, less disease, longer life. Need we say more to induce those who can indulge in this great panexes to pay a visit to our friend DisaRow. No. 29 4th-av., the first teacher is America, under whose tuition health and perfect horsemanality may alike be acquired.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists For sale, a valuable House and Lot

on 4th-st, with bath, Croton water, gas, ranges, &c.

A Farm of 200 acres on Long Island; two Houses and Lots and four vacant Lots in Villen Ward, Brooklyn.

Two two-story brick Houses in Jersey City. Also valuable Lots on 8th-av., N. T., will be sold on easy terms. Office hours from 8 to 9 P. M. Apply to Comms & Nicolary.

Real Estate and Insurance Agents, No. 244 Grand-st., near Broadway.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, Balston Sra, Saratoga Co., New-York.—The next term will commence on the 8th of May. Object, to prepare the student practically as well as theoretically, in the trial of causes, extempore speaking, &c. &c. Diploma of B. of Laws conferred admitting to practice by the charter. A circular, stating particulars, sent by request, directed (postpaid) to J. W. Fewler.

Prof. R. M. Brown's Classical and Commercial School, No. 6714 Broadway, will remove on May 1, to No. 833 Broadway, (between 19th and 20th-sts.)
Arrangements have been made to open the Primary Department of the School. The Primary Department will open on Monday, May 3.

FOUND AT LAST-The great secret of changing gray hair to its former color by calling into action the powers of animal chemistry. Davis's Rahvenk is not a dye, but effects the above by a natural process. It is sure in its object, perfectly cleanly and can be used without the slightest inconvenience. Price 50 cents per bottle, warranted. For sale by the proprietor W.M. Davis, Ludlow-st., one door from Grand; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; E. Cook & Co., No. 279 Washington-st.; W. H. Cary & Co., No. 245 Pearl-st., N. Y., and for sale by druggists and perfumers generally.

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dve is positively, without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented. Dr. GOURAUD'S established reputation as a Chemical Philosopher is a guarantee that it is so. This Dye never stains the skin, requires no drying in the sun, no trouble, and moreover possesses the singular property of nourishing the hair, making it soft and nice. Equally renowned is Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap, for curing tan, pimples, freckles, sallowness, chapa, cracks, chafes, and all skin deformities. Poudre Subtile uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, for pale cheeks and lips. Hair Gloss and Lily White. Found at Dr. Gouraud's old established Laboratory, No. 67 Walker-st., near Brosdway.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

Congress .- Mr. Mangum's speech in the Senate yesterday in favor of Gen. Scott will attract general attention. The French Spoliaof 26 to 10.

In the House the Printing Coalition was spicily

LEGISLATURE .- Both Houses were busily engaged yesterday. We refer to the Telegraph

By the America at Halifax, we learn from Europe that Cotton is rather down; that Tenant Right and vote by ballot had got the go bye in the British Par-liament; that Charles Gavan Duffy is up for New-Ross; (news a fortnight old by mail,) that Napoleon has de clared for Peace and against being Emperor, the truth of which nobody believes. See Telegraph.

The Virginia Whig State Convention will proba some weight if it could ever give one electoral vote for any Whig. ly declare for Fillmore. Virginia's voice might have

Baltimore is to go againt Fillmore on account of the spolls, for which generally he receives support from

Cincinnati is for Scott.

Kossuth's movements from Washington to Bos on is given by Telegraph. The Auditor at Albany refuses to pay drafts un-

THE STRAIGHT-OUT PLATFORM

he Canal Law just passed

Hon. WILLIAM H. POLK, brother of the late President, is a "Democratic" authority by direct inheritance. Having served his country as Minister at Naples, and as Major of Infantry on the warlike plains of Mexico, he now represents the VIth District of Tennessee on the floor of Congress. In a speech on the Presidential question, lately delivered in the House of Representatives and carefully revised for publication, the Major made the following official statement :

cial statement:

"Mr. Van Buren, it will be well remembered, pledged himself to veto any act of Congress abolishing slavery in this District, though he acknowledged the Constitutional power to do so. So, also, I feel authorized to pledge any nominee of the next Democratic Convention for the Presidency, to give a like pledge as to a repeal or medification (not at all likely to happen) should prove necessarry to its more effectual execution, and be generally demanded by the South itself. In short, any Democratic nominee will unhesitatingly pledge himself to discountenance and, if necessary, reto any attempt to modify the Fugilive Slave Law, in accordance with the views and demands of those who are aiming to effect that end."

—We copy this in order that northern -We copy this in order that northern

voters may know what is the pure "Democratic" platform. If the South wants the Fugitive Slave Law made more stringent the "Democratic" party will undertake to do it, but no change will be suffered in that statute which might render it more tolerable to northern freemen. This is what is called "Democracy," and a beautiful in-

MORNING PRAYER MEETING .- We learn that the morning prayer meetings at Dr. Adams's church are continued with unabated interest, and it is designed to continue them, at least through the Annie

PERPETUAL ENDORSING.

We never are tendered a Bank note with its back covered all over with indorsements that we are not involuntarily impelled to distrust its genuineness. If it were not intrinsically suspicious, how came it to need or to receive so much otherwise superfluous backing? -The 'Compromise measures' are all

confessedly beyond the reach of repeal or modification except those which were tagged on at the end, ostensibly to strengthen but actually to weaken Mr. Clay's 'Omnibus.' The chief of these is the Fugitive Slave Law. The Southern ultras were not conciliated by this act, though it was drawn and urged by themselves and passed in their own most arbitrary and obnoxious shape; they went against the real Compromise measures as vehemently as if this had not been adopted by Mr. Clay and his friends. The Northern ultras were no better pleased with the Abolition of the District Slave-Trade, though they voted for it: for, so long as Slavery shall exist in the country, they would rather have its darker features constantly exemplified at the seat of Federal Government than not -Slavery in the District being a perpetual answer to the query- What has the North to do with Slavery?' Thus the real and needed Compromise measures were only loaded and embarrassed, no wise aided nor promoted, by piling these unsightly loads on their back. No public danger, no imminent crisis, no unforeseen contingency, required any legislation at all on the subject of Slavery, the Slave-Trade or Slave-Catching in the old States and District. The occasion was simply seized by politicians intent on exciting ill blood, to give the screw another turn against the North by forcing through the Fugitive Slave Law. Nothing was gained for the Territorial Compromise, nothing for tranquillity, by gratifying them; but only new sources of excitement and irritation.

The real Compromise-the only one that needed to be or should have been madenow justifies itself by needing no propping up. It stands by its own proper vitality and breadth of base. Nobody wants the Admission of California, the Boundary of Texas, the organization of Utah or New-Mexico, reafirmed or acquiesced in by Congress or any body else. They take care of themselves, and want nothing to lean against. But the Fugitive Slave Law, on the other hand, seems to be always needing an extra stay; and the more it gets the more it needs. Congress has passed the act in its most pernicious form, so that no slave-hunter can suggest a provision calculated to render it more effective or inhuman; and nobody dreams that it can be repealed within the present generation. However obnoxious it may be to the general conscience and moral sense of the North, no one doubts that instruments can always be found to earn thirty pieces or so by executing it. But all does not suffice-its friends clamor for new guaranties, new safeguards, new indorsements, and no amount of either can satisfy them. Now Senator Dayton must be defeated in New-Jersey; then Senator Baldwin in Connecticut; next Gov. Johnston in Pennsylvania; but when all these are effected, the craving is still unsatisfied. The White Members of Congress must inscribe the Fugitive Slave Law on the list of their principles; and because they do not, Speaker Winthrop is defeated and the control of the House made over to the Opposition by Messrs. Toombs, Stephens & Co. Another Congress meets, thus admonished, and the Whig Members pass a Compromise resolution. It might fairly be supposed that this would answer for the Session; but No! the next meeting of Whig Members is confronted by a fresh 'Compromise' resolve, which must be swallowed as prescribed or the Slave States are ready to bolt again! And no amount of 'acquiescence' will suffice for a month. Let a National Convention be assembled, and all that Congress may have done goes for nothing-we shall inevitably have 'Monsieur Tonson came again.'

The naked truth is that the Southern ultras mean to saddle us with an equal participation in the responsibilities of Slavery -to make us partners in the guilt, the shame, the curse, of that horrible relic of Paganism and the ages of darkness. Our fathers and theirs formed a political confederacy which is presumed to be advantageous if not essential to both parties; and they have long been taught to believe there is nothing base or revolting that 'Yankees' will not not stoop to rather than forego an advantage. If there should at any time be observed symptoms that the North feels crowded to the verge of resistance, it is supposed to be only necessary to set South Carolina cavorting, have Gen. Quattlebum harangue his invincibles, and let a slight bluster of Secession be got up, and the North will give way at once. Such calculations have been repeatedly justified; they may be again. Let us see if they

Our LEGISLATURE adjourns at 4 P. M. to-day. It has taken care to do very little good, but has not been able to accomplish much harm. The passage of the Canal Enlargement bill and the defeat of the Maine Law are the main incidents of the Session; though we ought not to omit thanking the two Houses for not con-Treasury into the coffers of sundry actual and suppositious Colleges. Rest in peace!

The Canal Auditor refuses to pay drafts upon him, made under authority of the recont Canal law.

WICA PAGEA

We have information from the capital of this Republic to the effect that as the proposed Federal Union of the three States has failed of going into activity, Nicaragua has resumed the conduct of her own foreign relations, as before. Accordingly, Mr. KERR has been officially received as Charge d'Affairs from the United States, and several diplomatic agents lately sent out by European powers have also entered on the discharge of their duties.

This event removes the only difficulty hitherto existing in the way of negotiations for the restoration of San Juan to Nicaragua. Such negotiations have for some time been pending at Washington, and our readers have been kept advised of their nature and progress. But as Nicaragua could not be represented in them-having renounced all direct relations with other countries, and the Federal Union not having established any,-it was difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the question. As things now are, Mr. MARCOLETA will of course resume his former position as Minister from Nicaragua, and we hope this intricate affair will promptly reach its It is proper here to repeat what we have said on former occasions in this connection. The question of San Juan should be settled

by itself and on its own merits exclusively. With the dispute between Nicaragua and Costa Rica we have nothing to do whatever, nor ought it to be involved in the tripartite treaty now to be made. Our interest and business relate solely to the port of San Juan as the terminus of the great route between the two oceans, and it is no part of our mission, nor England's, to decide whether the province of Guanacaste rightfully belongs to one State of Central America or another. That is a matter for them to arrange between themselves.

STMPTOMS OF A FLOOD .- It rained steadily at Albany all the previous night and forenoon of yesterday, and then turned to a wet snow, melting nearly as fast as it fell, which was still coming when the train left at 4 P. M. The Hudson already high, rose steadily through vesterday, and was nearly level with the dock when we left. The occupants of warehouses on the dock and pier were removing their merchandise in anticipation of a deluge, which they have very probably experienced ere this, as the week has been rainy, while there was a good deal of old snow lying in drifts and patches throughout the woods and high lands of the interior of our State. Coming down the Hunson River Railroad, we

encountered two land-slides across the track, beside several that had spent their force without obstructing the road. One of the slides across the track, four miles above Tivoli, required the vigorous application of eight or ten men for an hour and a half to remove it so as to render the track passable; the other was more speedily disposed of. The excellent precautions of the Company prevented any ill consequence beyond the inevitable delay. All the older portion of the track (this side of Poughkeepsie) was found in excellent order. The train arrived at 11 1-2, two hours be-

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-ete

Pennsylvania Bank Charters.

al Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune: HARRISBURG, Thursday, April 15, 1852. The House of Representatives this afternoon passed the following Bank bills, which had gone through the Senate : Re-charter to Bank at Easton; charter to Commercial Bank, Pittsburgh, and Anthracite Bank, Tamaqua; to change the name of Deposit Bank, Carlisle, to Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and make it Bank issue ; charters to Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Lehigh; Erie City Bank, Meadville Bank, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Phoenixville; bill charter to Bank of Newcastle, Lawrence County; and bill charter to Bank at Pottstown, rejected. Rumor says the Governor will veto the batch, except Easton. DAUPHIN.

The Weather at Halifax-Detention of the HALIFAX, Thursday evening, April 15, 1852.

The weather here for some days past has been exceedingly unpleasant. On Tuesday night snow fell to the depth of a foot. The America was off the harbor on Wednesday morning, at 6 o'clock, but could not get in owing to the thick and blustering weather.— She sailed for Boston at 514 o'clock this morning, and the weather is favorable for an average passage to Boston, where she will be due at 3 o'clock on Friday after-

> Virginia Whig State Convention. RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, April 15.

The Virginia Whig State Convention resembled at 11 o'clock this morning. Hon. J. F. Strothr. President, in the Chair.

The Committee appointed to prepare business for th Convention, having reported in favor of giving the elec-tion of Delegates to the National Convention to the peo-ple of the several Districts, a warm debate ensued, and the Convention, finally by a vote of 89 to 29 reversed the Convention, finally by a vote of 89 to 29 reversed the report of the Committee, and decided in favor of the Convention appointing the Delegates. This was deemed a test vote, the majority being Fillmore men, and the minority Scott men.

The Convention adjourned to 8 o'clock to-night, when the Committee will report resolutions expressive of the principles of the Whiga of Virginia. The Committee are instructed to be explicit on the Compromise question.

The proceedings thus far have been very harmonious.

The Whigs of Baltimore and the Presidency.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 15, 1852.

The Whig City Convention on Monday sight will adopt a resolution in favor of General Scott for the Presidency on account of President Fillmore and secretary Corwin having declined to remove Collector cane on the charge of keeping Democrata in the Custom Joues. Mr. Fillmore is, however, the favorite of the White of the city.

From Washington Kossuth's Movemen Mangum Speech, &c. Washington, Thursday, April 15, 1852. Kossuth remained at the National Hotel

morrow.

Judge Mangum's speech in favor of Scott produces great sensation among the politicians. Scott's nomination is now considered certain.

The libel suit, Weightman against Barnet, has been postponed till Monday.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 15, 1852.

J. C. Spencer concluded his argument in

favor of the constitutionality of the Canal law. Mr. Denis followed on the other side. Mr. erstood, reply, in case any new The Canal Auditor.

ONE WEEK

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA at HALIFAX

DECLINE IN GOTTON AND BREADSTUFFS. INTERESTING PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

Meeting of the French Chambers.

IN ENGLAND.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH, &c. I THE NOVA-SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND

MAINE TELEGRAPHS TO PORTLAND,

BY BAIN'S MERCHANT'S LINE TO NEW-YORK.

HALIPAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, April 15, 1859—9 A.M.

The Royal Mail steamship America Capt. Shannon, for Boston, with Liverpool dates to the 3d inst., arrived at her wharf in this city at an early hour this morning. She has 47 through passengers, and 18 who land here.

The America brings the announcement of her own arrival at Liverpool on the evening of Monday the 29th ult., making the passage from Boston in

The Collins steamer Arctic, from New-York on the 20th ult., arrived at Liverpool at half-past 6 P. M., on the 31st ult. Passage eleven days, six and one-half hours.

The miscellaneous news possesses several features of interest.

Business affairs were generally dull.

BNGLAND.

Parliamentary proceedings during the week preceding the departure of the America were in-

Mr. Secretary Walpole had introduced the new Militia bill in the House of Commons. Its provisions alm at raising a force of eighty thousand strong—50,000 to be raised the first year by voluntary enlistment. The term of service to be five years and the bounty 24 or 25 in one payment or by monthly installments. The time for line, &c., to be 21 days in each year, but power is given in case of emergency to increase it to seven weeks, or on the contrary, to reduce it to three days. The estimated expense is £400,000 the first year and £250,000 per annum afterward. Lord Palmerston gave the measure his support and

Lord Paimerston gave the measure has support advocacy.
Lord John Russell, although not opposing it, was disposed to find fault with some of its provisions.

Mr. Hume protested against the doctrine of numerous armaments when they were by no means needed.

Mr. Cobden ridiculed the idea of an invasion and complained of an expenditure being incurred to provide against an imaginary evil.

The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Anderson had made an ineffectual attempt to induce the Commons to place the British Commercial Marine so as to be available as a reserve force to assist in the defence of the country.

The bill to provide for taking the votes at the Parlia-

The bill to provide for taking the votes at the Parliamentary election by ballot was rejected by a majority of Sharman Crawford's Irish Tenant Right Bill had been 'burked" by a maneuvre on the part of the Govern-

The Attorney-General for Ireland had, however

ment.

The Attorney-General for Ireland had, however, promised to produce an unexceptionable measure.

Mr. Bailey Cochrane had given notice that after Easter he would move a resolution having for its object the establishment of communications between the Canadian and Newfoundland Colonies and Great Britain.

Mr. Monekton Milnes moved a resolution expressing the disapprobation of the Commons at the measures of Austria, threatening British travelers with inconvenience and annoyance in consequence of the refusal of the British Government to expel foreign refugees.

Lord Dudley Stuart seconded the motion and declaimed against the illiberality, faithlessness and mean tyranny of Austria and other despotic powers in Europe.

Mr. Walpole considered that the passage of such a resolution might interpose difficulties to the maintenance of present relations with friendly States.

Lord Palmerston took a similar view, and eventually the resolution was withdrawn.

In the House of Lords on the 2d inst., Lord Derby intimated that it was not the intention of Government to interfere with the Maynooth grant.

On the same night, in the Commons, Mr. Disraeli, in answer to Lord John Russell, stated that Parliament would be dissolved as soon as the measures for the safety and service of the country were passed; and that the sense of the new Parliament would be taken upon the policy of the present Government during the current year.

the policy of the present coverance during the carrow-year.

The approaching General Election was absorbing much attention throughout the United Kingdom. A great meeting had been held at Liverpool, at which Mr. Forbes McKenzie, one of the Lords of the Treasury, and Mr. Charles Turner, the Tory candidate for Liver-pool, attended and gave an account of their political faith. Mr. McKenzie's speech was remarkable from the fact that it contained the announcement that Lord Der-by's Government did not seek to reverse the commer-cial policy of Sir Robert Peel, but merely to modify and smend it, so as to afford relief to the agricultural and shipping interests, which the repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws had greatly depressed.

shipping interests, which the repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws had greatly depressed.

Sir Thomas Birch had issued his farewell address to the electors of Livererpool.

The Reform and Free Trade party had nominated Mr. Joseph C. Ewart in his stead.

Sir James Graham had delivered a remarkable speech to the electors of Carlisle, in the course of which he advocated an extension of the suffrage, extolled free trade, but was not prepared to support vote by ballot.

IRELAND.

Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, of the Nation newspaper, is a candidate for the representation of New Rosse. He is to be opposed by Sir T. N. Reddington, late under Secretary for Ireland.

late under Socretary for Ireland.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Catholic Defense
Association hold daily sittings, to decide upon the merits
of the new candidates for parliamentary honors and recommend those of their choice to the Irish constituen-

A meeting of the citizens of Dublin had been held on the subject of tenant rights. Mr. Crawford's bill was unanimously approved of, and the meeting pledged itself to support no other candidates at a general ele but such as were staunch supporters of a National Ter ant Right. A numerous and influential meeting had been held at

Lord Charmont's house, in Dublin, for the purpose of taking steps to erect, in Ireland, a suitable memorial in honor of the lamented poet, Moore. Sir William Somerville, the late Chief Secretary for

Ireland, had been bunted from the representation, and, it is said, sought refuge in Canterbury.

FRANCE.

The great event in Paris during the week The great event in Faris during the preceding the sailing of the America, was the opening of the French Chambers, which took place on the 29th ult, the Prince-President performing the ceremony in person. He was attended by a brilliant staff of general officers. Colonels of Regiments, Counsellors of State, officers, Colonels of Regiments, Counsellors of State, &c. His reception was of the warmest kind. He read his installation speech, standing. In alluding to the foreign relations of France, he says, "it is for all our interests to keep with them the most smicable relations.

He next proceeds to explain what his conduct will be in doing so. He disclaims any intention of declaring himself Emperor. But if the restless and disaffected portion of the community, by underhand intrigues, en-deavor to sap the basis of his Government; if in their olindness they contest the legitimacy of the popular from the people, in the name of the repose of France, a new title which would irrevocably fix upon his head the power they had invested him with.

Immense applause greeted the various salient points of his address, and at the end enthusiastic cheers were given, with cries of "vive Napoleon." The Prince President then took the oath of fidelity to

the Constitution; after which the members took their oaths of fidelity to the President. Neither General Cav-aignac nor M. Carriot attended. On the following day the Senate and Legislative corps

met in their respective Chambers. Martial law ceased from the 28th ultimo, in all the departments of Continental France. The mixed Commission ceased on the same date. The Code Civil resumed its former title of A deputation from Havre had arrived at Paris to ad-

dress a protest to the Government against the imposi-tion of additional duty on foreign sugar. The announce-ment of such an intention had created great anxioty in

fixed at 10,000,000 france, with an addition to the The feeling in

SWITZERLAND

An edict has been issued warning all for eigners who may be residing in the Canton of Gos-without papers of Commission, that they will be certal expelled unless they report themselves at the Pu Office and obtain the necessary Carte de Sejola; these who quit voluntarily, passports chiefly ica or England would be given, but they allowed to go to either France or Germany.

A correspondent of The London To says that he has excellent reasons for believing that is ready, and that Government will secretly make a territorial arrangement, and that Russia and Prusi-make common cause with them in the matter. Asso is on excellent terms with France. It is said that a

PRUSSIA.

The Ministerial crisis at Munich was at an end. The President of the Upper Chamber, Von Scaffenburg, received the King's com

The negotiations with the Burmese having lanes the insults being continued, a force of 6000 men in e-proportions from Calcutta and Madras was to set out to Burmah on the 13th March. A squadron of war ers had left Bombay for Rangoon, and would call a Madras to transport the troops. Hostilities seemed in evitable. The forces under Sir Colin Campbell in reached Peshawaur.

The progress of the rebels in China was decided and unquestionable. The Gorernor-General of the Casta. Province had been besieged in one of his own town, and the remnant of the Imperial forces had been signally defeated.

and the remnant of the Imperial forces had been signal defeated.

Commercial Intelligence.

Cotton market, noticed in the advices per the Africa, still continued—indeed, the intelligence takes the sales were less than for some time previous. Prices were irregular, and a slight reduction had taken placed as the sales were less than for some time previous. Prices were irregular, and a slight reduction had taken placed on all descriptions of American under fair Orless. Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular says the decline is fully 4d. The week's sales were 30,750 bales, of which the trade took 24,850 bales, speculators 2,170 bales, as exporters 3,730.

The following are the official quotations: Pair—Ocleans, 5%d.; Mobile, 5%d.; Uplands, 5%d. Middlin-Orleans, 4 15.16d.; Mobile, 4 13.16d.; Uplands, 4%d. Serior to ordinary, 3%,26.5%d. The market was stade on Friday, with sales of 6,000 bales.

Breadsturys—The market continued much depressed the Circulars, however, disagree as to the extent of the decline. Brown, Shipley & Co. say that Flour had given way 6d. 21/ P bbl., and Wheas 1d. 22d. P 70 B. They quote "Western Canal, Philadelphia and Baltimore and Ohio Flour at 19/6; sour, 17/6.286. Whosa, 5/20% for red, and 5/1126/3 for white P 70 B. Indian Com. 30/ for white; 28/9 for yellow, and 28/228/3 for mined." Messrs. Makin & Sons' quotations are a shade higher. The Continental markets for Breadstuffs had experienced a similar decline. Prices of Wheat had received in the chief Baltic ports.

Paovisions—The transactions in Beef and Pork were to a fair extent, but operations were somewhat checked in the chief Baltic ports.

Paovisions—The transactions in Beef and Pork were to a fair extent, but operations were somewhat checked in the chief Baltic ports.

Paovisions—The ports were very firm. Gardner & Co. quote new Prime Mess Beef at 85/202/6 and old at 60/270 by tierce. Pork 60/270 by bbl. Bacon were inactive, but prices were supported. The supply we small. Lard—Dull, although offered at 64.01/f out.

Cherese—Fine sold at 48/

Money Market. Money continued as abundant as ever in London, and discounts were easy, although the rates had not been reduced by the Bank of England. The returns gazetie on the 2d inst. showed the amount of Bullion in the Bank of England to be £19,815,845 (sterling.) being as increase of £08,815. Consols were steady, and cloud on the 2d at 98% 208% for money and account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES were in fair demand at free-ship prices. The latest motations were.

FREIGHTS were rather higher, shippers some instances paid 15/ for bar iron to New-Ye ton, Philadelphia and New-Orleans rates changed. In the rates for passengers as high been obtained in one or two packets for N Very few were offering for Boston.

Havre Market MARCH St. COTTON had a downward tendency. The sales on the 30th did not exceed 700 bales, and the week's transmittons were only 3,000 bales, against imports of 10,000 bales. Orleans was quoted 67t, 2855.66 2855.74. Oplands, 67t.

Our COTTON market, which left off in a dull and dedinant state last week, has not improved during the present acquence of large receipts at the ports, brought increasing tone owing to the crop, and this, together with light improved tions, owing to the long continuance of casterly winds, the fact that there are now at sea from the United States have, in about 190,000 bales, has tended to keep buyers out of the sek; hence we have had but a moderate demand all the week, with small purchases for export, and on the part of the trade, but little doing, except in parcels for immune. From Hollingshead, Tetley & Co's. Circular.

19th ult., to state to the Chamber that he had no of making any change in the Ministry.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Later advices from Bombay, &c., be been received by overland mail.

The negotiations with the Burmese having falled

ing.

RICE—Parcels of Carolina were arriving, and were offered at lower rates. Sales were made at 17/90181 for fair and good.

ASHES were unchanged. Sales moderate,
QUESCITRON BARK had advanced 3d. F ewt.—
7/908/ for Philadelphia.

CONTR. SEED was in large supply, and a decline.

1/938/ for Philadelphia.
CLOVER SEED was in large supply, and a decline of 2/24/ P cwt. had taken place. FLAX SEED and TRESTRY SEED were quite neglected, and prices nominal. RESIN was scarce, and in demand at 3/9 for common and 12/ for fine. State of Trade at Manchester.

Business in Manchester responded to the dull feeling of the Liverpool Cotton market. Spinners and manchesters were anxious to renew engagements to the advantage of buyers. Goods and Yaans were therefore lower.

Ohio 6s 1876-75.

Massachusetta 5s Sterling bonds 1808
Maryland 5s Sterling bonds.

Virginia 6s bonds 1898.

Canada 5s bonds 1874.

Montreal City 6s 1865.

TURPENTINE—The sales have been small at 9 to 10 per cwt. Nothing doing in Tar.

OILS—No change in Lard or Whale Oils. Spermis scarce and salable at an advance of 20 to 40 per into 20 for Whale, and £78 to £84 for Spermi to £30 for Whale, and £78 to £84 for Spermi METALS—Manufactured Iron is firm, with an advanting tendency. Tin Plates are in good demand at apprices, Block Tin has declined £3 P tun. Other sticles are without change.